FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1842. [NO. 1284.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds from Philadelphia, warranted fresh growth and of the crop of 1841.
For Sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
December 4, 1842. 83-6w.

MILCH COWS for Sale.

SEVERAL fine COWS and CALVES for sale, application to immediately.
T. H. ASHE.
January 1, 1842. 84

County Creditors.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland, are hereby notified to bring the same to John McLoomin Clerk, on or before Tuesday the 1st day of February next, that they may be passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

Further Notice.

THE Sheriff, County Trustee, Treasurer of the Board of Wardens, Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Superior, and the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 1st of February next for the purpose of settling their accounts, according to the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

GUEDON LEMING
DANIEL McDIARMID,
JOHN McNEILL,
Commissioners of Finance.
Fayetteville, July 4, 1842. 83-3w

Assignee's Notice.

GEN. ED. B. WHEELER, of Marion Court House, S. C. having executed to the Subscriber an Assignment of all his Estate and effects, for the benefit of his Creditors. Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors will be held at the office of Wm. W. Hartlee at Marion Court House, on Monday the 31st day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing an Agent to act with the Subscriber in executing said Assignment. The said Creditors are requested to attend at the time mentioned, or be represented at the said meeting. Notice is hereby also given, that all the Debtors who fail, neglect, or refuse to establish their demands, duly authenticated, before the Subscriber on the days set for the hearing of said Assignment will be barred and excluded from the benefit thereof.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*
Marion C. H., December 30, 1841. 83-3w

SALE OF VALUABLE
Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate to me, by Ed. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of his Creditors, I will offer for sale at Marion Court House, on Monday the 7th February next, all his REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of about

Four Thousand Acres of LAND

in this District, about twenty-five hundred acres of which is in one tract, and is situated within from one mile to three miles of Marion Court House, about 500 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation for Corn and Cotton, and possesses valuable advantages for lumber and range. On the last mentioned tract is situated a fine Saw and Grist Mill, Dwelling and Overseer's house, and all other buildings fit for immediate occupation. Also, seventeen hundred acres in the Warhee Neck, one thousand acres in one tract, embracing the "Warhee Landing" on the Great Pee Dee River. And, at the same time,

Seventy likely Negroes,

Among which are 30 prime fellows—Two Carpenters, one Painter, and one Blacksmith. Also, about one thousand bushels Corn, 30 thousand lbs. Fodder, Waggons, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c. As this residence is near the village of Marion, and in one of the most improving and healthy sections of country in this part of the State, it is regarded as a fine situation for persons who wish permanently to settle themselves on a good and healthy planting interest. The Terms will be such as the creditors will assent to, which with approved purchasers will be no doubt liberal.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*
January 1, 1842. 83-3t.

Mineral Spring Academy,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will continue under the superintendence of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition per session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the higher English branches,	10 00

No admission for less than half Session.
Payment quarterly in advance.
No allowance for lost time, except sickness or death, when the money will be refunded.

Board can be had for 5 or 6 dollars in the neighborhood, or the privilege is granted to any, of putting up a temporary residence and boarding themselves, which has been tried by some greatly to their satisfaction. The low rates of Tuition and Board, together with the unquestionable advantage of health, it is to be hoped will induce many to avail themselves of them.

The Spring Session commences the first Wednesday in February, and ends the last Tuesday in June.

The Fall Session commences the first Wednesday in August, and ends the second last Tuesday in December.

The Superintendent, deeming it his duty to give himself to the Ministry, reads and expounds daily a portion of scripture, opens and closes the School with prayer, and enjoins on all the students to commit to memory the shorter catechism, as a summary of the Bible doctrines.

H. McLAURIN.
December 30, 1841.

Just Received and for Sale,
100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

WOOD LAND for Sale.

THE one-half of that well wooded 78 acre Tract, situated on the East side of the Wilmington Road, one mile from the Market House, is for sale. The choice of halves is offered at $10 per acre.

Terms, Notes with approved security, 6, 12 and 18 months. Apply at this Office.
Dec'r 18, 1841. 81tf

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.
10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
On the River,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
15 casks superior CHEESE.
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 23, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.
Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Fountain Lane, deceased, at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN H. HALL,
CONSTANT JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1841. 80-6w

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayette'ville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6 mpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, for payment within the time limited by Law. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts will please hand them in to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 14, 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. K. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE
NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 82tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SHARP,
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 1.

Rare Chance! Great Bargains!!

FOR SALE, a fine pair of Carriage HORSES, young and gentle. Apply at this office.
December 8. 79-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly rebuilt, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville 36 miles from Cheraw, via Lount Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.
Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 75-3m.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and transact with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NOS. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES for January, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

CAPITAL $35,250—NETT $30,360.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, January 15, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 1,663, 50 prizes of 1,000, 50 of 400, 50 of 300, 132 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $120 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Wellsburg LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 22, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,363, 10 prizes of 1,300, 10 of 1,200, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 600, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

1st drawn number $16, second drawn number $15, third drawn number $14, fourth drawn number $13, 5th or 6th drawn number $12, lowest prize $10.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

$40,000! $15,000!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 29, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,190, 6 prizes of 2,000 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 70 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $140 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 70 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 35 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters,
Crockett's,
Comic.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.* ☜
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜
Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

John McAlpin vs. Duncan Black.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on a tract of eleven hundred and eighty two and a half acres of Land, on Burnt Swamp, adjoining the lands of Angus Ray and others, the undivided Sixth part of said tract being his interest in the same, as the property of Duncan Black. Also, One Tract of 100 acres, more or less, on the Lumberton Road, on Mossa Neck Branch, adjoining Rhodes and McAlpin and Powell, the Interest of Duncan Black in the same being One-Sixth part.—January the 27th 1841.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made for Six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless the Defendant shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and replevy the said property, and plead, Judgment final by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence the 66th year.

Issued the 8th Dec., 1841.

SDH. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Ezekiel Vann, deceased, at December term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D HOLMES.
JOHN HOLMES.
December 23, 1841. 82-3w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1841.

Perry Sprawls *vs.* Noami Bostick, Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls; and John Luck and Susannah his wife; William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls, Zilpha Sprawls and Rachel Sprawls, who has intermarried with James Stringer, children and heirs at law of Elijah Sprawls, dec'd; Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children and heirs at law of Solomon Sprawls, deceased; and Isaac Ewing, Turner Smith, and Elijah Bostick:

ORIGINAL BILL.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls and Zilpha Sprawls, children of Elijah Sprawls; and Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children of Solomon Sprawls; and Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841.

(79) JNO. W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

THE INSTITUTE

FOR the education of Young Ladies, at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond county, North Carolina, under the direction of Dr. C. Zimmerman and lady, will commence the exercises of the Winter Session on January 3, next,—to continue till end of May. The terms are as heretofore.

Four Grammar classes, including all branches of an English education,	$8 to $16
Latin and French, each,	20
Drawing and Painting, combined,	10
Music,	20
Use of Piano,	2
Waxwork,	8
Needlework,	2
Board, including lights, bedding, washing, fuel, and attendance of servants,	45

Rockingham, Dec. 16, 1841. 81-4w

SWAIM'S
North Carolina Executor;

CONTAINING the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs and all other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the proper management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of descent, Partition of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c. &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are,—all the necessary Legal Process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c. &c.—in all near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North-Carolina Justice,") well bound in *law binding*; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Ashsborough Randolph County, N. C. or at the North Carolina Book-Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author & Proprietor.
December 8, 1841. 82-3t.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

$25 Reward.

IN riding from my house to Wadesborough, on the 11th of September last, I lost my POCKET BOOK, containing a large amount of Notes and Accounts, mostly owned and made payable to Thomas Hamer, several to myself, and two Judgments to Elijah Cason. Among them are the following:—

One note on Clement Marshall and Purdy Richardson, for four thousand five hundred dollars, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st of January, 1842. One on Thomas and William Bailey, for two hundred and thirty-three dollars and three cents, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st October, 1841. One on Charles Hicks, for forty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st October, 1841. One on William J. Cox and Charles Hicks, for eleven dollars, due 1st October, 1841, to Thomas Hamer. One note on Isaiah K. Huchison, for six dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Gideon B. Winfree, for four dollars, due 1st October, 1841. One on Jas. Flunkett, for nine dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Daniel Talent and Thomas Baley, for thirteen dollars and fifty-nine cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Philip P. Smith, for forty-two dollars and forty-seven cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Lewis McLendon and James Sugg, for six dollars and eighty-nine cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on William Baily and Sanford Hare, for two dollars and fifty cents, due October 1, 1841. One on E. Veal and James M. Waddill, for twenty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Clement Marshall, for fifty-nine dollars and fourteen and a half cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Henry Harrel, for eleven dollars and ninety-three cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Thomas J. Smith, for three dollars and twenty-two cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Thomas Treadaway, for nine dollars, due 1st October, 1841. One on James McLenny and Simon Edwards, for four dollars and ninety-five cents, due October 1, 1841. One on E. S. & G. S. Hubbard, for twenty dollars and fifty cents, due 1st January, 1842. One on Jas. B. Lindsey, for fourteen dollars and twenty-five cts. due January 1, 1842. One on Charles Willerby, for twelve dollars, due October 1, 1840. One on Isaiah K. Huchison, for nineteen dollars and fifty cents, due 25th December, 1841. One on I. K. Huchison, for forty dollars, due April 1, 1840,—with two credits, one of twenty dollars and twenty-eight cents, October, 1840; one of five dollars, Jan'y, 1841. One Judgment on Austin and Turner Fort, for about forty or forty-five dollars, Judgment dated June or July, 1841. One on James Gadis, for three dollars and fifty-six cents, due on demand. One on Edward C. Martin, for forty-five dollars, due 1st of January, 1841, with a credit of twelve dollars and fifty cents. One on Mary Watson, for twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, due 7th January, 1841. One on Duncan McLaurin, for fourteen dollars and forty-eight cents, due 7th January, 1841. One on Harman Paul, for eight dollars and five cents, due 1st October, 1840. One on Wilson Redfearn and J. J. Grace, for fifty dollars, due 1st January, 1841, with a credit of twenty-five dollars, January, 1841. One on David and Robert Hildreth, for fifteen dollars and fifty cents, due 1st January, 1840. One on John Price, for two dollars and thirty-three cts., due 4th February, 1837. One account on R. McClennehan, for fifteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, due 1st January, 1841. One account on A. B. Smith, for six dollars and seventy-one cents, due 1st January, 1841. One ditto on John A. McRae, for seven dollars and eighty cents, due 1st January, 1841. One on Sherwood Townsend, for three dollars and thirty-nine cents, due September, 1840. One ditto on Jno. Hare, for three dollars and fifty cents, due October 1, 1841. One ditto on Sarah Hildreth, for three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, due December, 1840. One ditto on Clement Phillips, for two dollars and fifty cents, due July, 1840.

All the above accounts and notes are payable to Thomas Hamer. The following are due and made payable to myself, Philip G. Smith:—

One on John Livingston, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars, due 1st January, 1841, with interest from 14th or 15th of March, 1840. One on Reuben Phillips and William Rickets, for eight dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st January, 1841. One on Sarah Knight, for nineteen dollars and some cents, due in June or July, 1841. Also, two Judgments, one on James Moore and Wm. L. Gaddy, and the other on Needham Edwards and Wm. L. Gaddy, for about one hundred or one hundred and twenty dollars, (amount of both,) in favor of Elijah Cason, dated in June or July last.

All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and those owing them, from paying them to any other person than myself.

PHILIP G. SMITH.
Lillesville Anson Co. Dec. 14 1841. 81-4w

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE YEAR JUST PAST.

What is it? To the Creator of Heaven and of Earth it is but as the dropping of a grain of sand from a mountain into the ocean—the ticking of a watch. To us it is nothing.

We know it only in memory. It is beyond us, and our most earnest prayers could not bring it, or one of its smallest incidents, back. If we give it a form in our imagination, it seems much like a cloud that we have seen sink down in the west, and die away from our sight in the vast expanse beyond our reach.

The thought of another year, fled and gone, makes me sad. Has man grown wiser, has he grown better? If we have not we have lived as the beasts of the field or the trees that decorate the earth—though we are not so well off—they grow no worse, we do. Without stopping further to inquire whether we are better, if we look at the changes in the world since the last new year's day, our hearts are wrung, our eyes should fill with tears. How many, full of anxious hope and sanguine expectation, now mourn, from disappointment, hopes gone; and instead of future good, see heart-rending misery.

Thousands that one year ago breathed the vital air of Heaven, from the hoary headed sire who trembled on his way, to the opening bud of infancy, now find a resting place under the turf, where, undistinguished, lie the beggar in his rags, and the lord of tinsel and gold, and sounding name. Go to the grave-yard and hold communion with the dead, and ten thousand voices seem to rise to the ear, and say, "the history of every man is, he lived and died." What is man? Who is he? What is he here for? Where is he going? Great God! These are momentous questions, and have been asked from time immemorial to the present day, and a response has never yet sounded upon the ear of man. Yes, we've got it—"he lived and died."

Poor deluded mankind! we ourselves are one of them, and yet we know them not. It is hoped that the skirts of the past, and now greatly distant year, will bear to the home of his great progenitors some tidings good of thee. We hope that the great host of years, where are laid up those great events of Olden Time, may have said to '41, thou art truly great, because truly good. And now while we are mourning for the past the present takes its flight. If mortal man were the author of the flight of Time, how uncertain, how irregular, it would be.

If we should want to be born, be married, or want to die, Time would, at one time, be quick and in demand, and at another slow and no demand.

Men, for a birth, would speak ten thousand years before their time; to grow great in would want no Time, and to die would set no time. Men, in the undiscovered womb of Time, *before* their birth, would grow great warriors, and for the first entrance upon the wheel of Time, would mow their thousands and strut into the world with their hands reeking with blood.

But a God has made Time, and given us a moment to be born, to live and die.

We see no parade for the departure of Old Time. He makes no signs that he is going; no beating of drums or marshalling of forces,—(he has sent them on with their conquerer, Death, before him)—no running to and fro for baggage, wealth, or men of greatness. His flight is certain, and in his train we all go on; and in a few more beatings of the watch will be called the people of OLDEN TIME.

A New Mode of Raising the Wind.—It is related by the gossiping correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* that a clever man, adroit, disputatious, and unbelieving, was making a living in Paris by *being converted.* The process was to go to some ecclesiastical propagandist, ardent in the cause, and feigning to be a Protestant, (which he is not,) our adventurer professes a desire to be enlightened as to the truth of the Roman Catholic doctrines. Forthwith he is received and argued with; but, having prepared himself, he makes a good battle, and yields only at the last extremity, having taken care in the course of the polemical discussion to let it be understood that he has a large family, and little or no means of support. The triumphant priest tells of his success to some of his pious flock and of the poverty of the neophyte. Collections are made, and in abjuring Protestantism our convert puts some hundreds of francs in his pocket. "He has already," says the correspondent, "been converted twelve times in Paris, and is soon about making a business tour in the provinces."

Brutal Murder.—On the night of the 15th instant, David Maynard, residing in Columbus, (Chenango county, New York,) brutally took the life of his wife, under the influence of liquor, by whipping her to death.

Maynard is a man about 35, and a farmer. He is represented as a fine neighborly man before he imbibed dissolute habits. He has frequently abused his family in a shameful manner, and, finally, murder finishes the catalogue of his crimes.

Here is another instance of crime from intemperance. What a warning to the inebriate!—*Chenango (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

Great Distress!—At the sale of wines yesterday by the Messrs. Pell, Cole's Madeira brought $117 per dozen, being $9 75 cents per bottle! On the same day, Indiana State stock sold as low as $19 50 per $100, Illinois as low as $19, and Harlæm Railroad as low as $10 per share. It would take but a few bottles of wine, at this rate, to buy up some pretty large concerns. One bottle would buy 2½ shares United States Bank stock, being at the rate of 140,000 bottles for the whole $35,000,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Yankee Ingenuity.—We understand that an ingenious and worthy mechanic in our vicinity has in progress, and nearly completed, a loom that will knit a perfect stocking or glove without a seam. The loom may be propelled by hand or foot power, or by water, and the cost will not exceed $30 or $40. What will our good old grand dames say to such an innovation upon their prerogative? "A pest upon your machinery—give us the good old way."

Springfield Gazette.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

As the Whigs will now soon commence holding their Political meetings, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the proposed Whig Convention in this City, it would be well for them to name the particular day of meeting. It is true that the same day will not be equally convenient to all portions of the State, but there is no true Whig who will not submit to a little inconvenience to promote the good cause. It has occurred to us, that there could not be a more fitting day for the Whigs to assemble themselves together, than that, on which their great exemplar and leader, Gen. Harrison, was called from earth to Heaven, to enjoy the rewards of his well-spent life. That day was the

FOURTH OF APRIL.

If there be one day in the whole year, better calculated than another, to rouse the Whigs from their alarming apathy, and to excite that feeling, under the influence of which, in 1840, they went forth "conquering and to conquer," it is this. Let us then meet on the Anniversary of that event, which shrouded a nation in mourning, and, animated by the holy impulses which its recurrence must create, gird on our armor, and prepare for the conflict. It is true, we cannot expect such a whirlwind of triumph, as we had when marshalled to the combat by the great and good Harrison himself. But victory, under the present aspect of affairs, would present a more imposing moral spectacle even, than our successes in 1840.—And why? Because it would show in bold relief a noble picture of firm endurance—of steady, unflinching perseverance, in behalf of dearly cherished principles. Nowhere have Whig principles done more to ennoble a State than in North Carolina, and nowhere, have they been better sustained.

But there is another reason why the *fourth of April* should be fixed on for the meeting of the Convention. It is not only endeared to us by associations with his *death*, but it is identified with his *living glory*. It was on that same day—the fourth of April—that Congress passed its vote of thanks to Gen. Harrison, for his gallant conduct at the Battle of the Thames, and ordered a gold Medal to be struck emblematical of the triumph then obtained—doubtless, one of the most gratifying incidents of his eventful life.

If, then, there be no weighty reason why this day should not be selected, we hope it will be fixed on.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEMAGOGUES REBUKED.

Under this head, in our paper of this day week, we published an admirable article from the 'Hillsborough Recorder,' exposing the demagogical character of the Resolutions passed at a political meeting, just then held at the High Falls Factory in Orange County. The article was not as full on one point, as it should have been, because of the want of requisite information. We allude to the comments on that part of the Preamble charging the Whig majority of our last Legislature with "sanctioning loans of large amounts of the public money, about which, we the people have not been permitted to know any thing, except through Whig declarations, or when the records of the Courts prove that those to whom our money was loaned were defaulters: thus concealing public defaulters."

If the People have not been "permitted to know any thing" of the amount of money lent by the Literary Board, and to whom, the fault lies at the door of the party to which the author belongs who brings the charge. The Whigs were desirous at the last Session that the whole matter should be known, and it would have been known but for the other party. To prove this, we give a simple statement of facts.

On the 24th of December, Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, (Loco) submitted the following Resolution, which may be found on page 557 of the printed Journal:

"*Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to report to this House when the bonds due to the State from the Raleigh and Gaston and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Companies fall due, and what security has been taken from said Companies for the payment of the loans made to them, and the names of the several individuals and corporations who are indebted to the State, by Loans from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, the several amounts due by each when said debts fall due, and the security taken for their payment."

On the 26th of December, this Resolution was reconsidered and laid on the table, where it remained until January 5, 1841. On that day, as may be seen by page 624 of the Journal, Mr. Barnes called it up for consideration. On motion of Mr. Berringer, (Whig) the Resolution was amended by adding the following:

"And that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the loans made by the Board of Internal Improvement and Literary Fund; that they examine into the solvency of the borrowers, and report to this House."

This amendment was carried almost unanimously, only eleven members voting against it. The Committee was accordingly appointed, and consisted of Messrs. Barnes, Lilly, G. W. Caldwell, Pope and Fleming—three "Democrats" and two Whigs.

The Committee held a meeting, and examined the Bonds taken by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, but it was impossible to get a Report from the Loco Foco Chairman. We recollect well the amusing scenes which occurred in the House, growing out of the numerous inquiries to the Chairman, as to when he would report. The fact is, that on examining the Bonds given for the money loaned, it was found that the largest borrowers were Loco Focos, and it would never do, the majority of the Committee thought, to publish this fact to the world. Things went on so, until within three days of the close of the session, the Whigs calling for the Report, and the other party shuffling about, until the Chairman, Mr. Barnes, was compelled to do something, and he accordingly made a Report which is spread on the Journal, and is an admirable consummation of this Legislative farce. We have not space for the whole of it, but after stating that they have no reason to doubt the solvency of any of the debtors, they conclude thus:

"As the resolutions annexed to the one referred to your Committee, instructs the Public Treasurer to report the names of the several debtors, and the amount due from each, your Committee did not consider it their duty, and therefore have taken no list thereof, and your committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JOSHUA BARNES, *Chairman.*"

The Report was laid on the table, and this is the last ever heard from it. Was there ever a more lame and impotent conclusion, and what verdict should be rendered against a Demagogue who, in the face of such attested facts, should mislead his friends and neighbors, and induce them, by misrepresentations, to charge a whole party, for political effect, with "sanctioning secret loans of large amounts of the public money, about which, the people have not been permitted to know any thing!"

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN OF DECEMBER 31.

The Departing Year.—The shadow that lingers behind the departed form of the Year is now flitting fast from the great dial of Time. A few hours more and that unreturning shadow will have disappeared, and the dial will be left to the lights and shades of the untried future.

The departing Year bears to the mouldering shrine of the past little else than the offerings of sadness and sorrow—the relics of ruined fortunes, broken hopes, and blighted expectations! But it lays these down, on that gloomy shrine, amid the ashes of temples, the wrecks of empire, and the dust of kings! Our little disasters are buried and lost under this mountain mass of magnificent wo! They are pebbles amid the colossal ruins of cities, monosyllables in the great tragedy of Time.

But though the Year is departing with these sad trophies of its fearful sway, still it leaves to us sources of hope and incentives to action.

New Year's Day—Was one of the most beautiful days ever seen in this climate, at the same season of the year. A clear blue sky, a bright and radiant sun, and a gentle southern breeze, shed their influence over all classes and all ages, and brought the whole world abroad. The President's Mansion was perhaps never more thronged with visiters of every rank in life; to such a degree, indeed, as to make ingress and egress for a time alike impracticable. Some, we believe, after vain efforts for entrance, were obliged at last to abandon the attempt, and return home without crossing the threshold. The residence of Mrs. Madison, the venerable survivor of the illustrious patriot whose name she bears, was crowded during the whole morning by a succession of visiters of both sexes, among whom were many of the most distinguished of the land. Ex-President Adams and his family also received a large concourse of visiters. Visits were also more extensively than usual paid and received in private families. If the first day of the year could be received as an augury of those which are to follow in its train, we should have indeed a glorious prospect before us.—*National Intelligencer.*

Whilst the country is in a state of suffering, and the people invited to take refuge from their embarrassments in the arms of despotism, it ought not to be forgotten to whom we are indebted for the evils we endure. It ought to be borne in mind continually, that all our afflictions have their date from the arbitrary and lawless conduct of Gen. Jackson, and that they have been continued upon us, by his successors following in his foot steps. When the great Reformer and his party undertook to better the condition of the people, by their mischievous experiments, all branches of national industry were in a prosperous state. We had a sound and uniform currency, and agriculture, manufactures and commerce, reaped an adequate reward. The people were content with small, but certain gains—they were moral, industrious and happy. But misrule changed the whole aspect of things. In the absurd effort to make gold flow up the Mississippi, the good currency we had was destroyed, and in its place was substituted the worthless trash, the dirty shin-plasters, which choke up the avenues of circulation, defraud honest men, and paralyze trade. To the same tinkering with the currency, we were indebted for the speculating, gambling spirit, which overran the land, debauched the morals of the people, and ruined thousands. It is to the continuance of the same baneful influence in the national councils, that we may ascribe a prolongation of the evils of the Jacksonian era. The people, by a mighty effort, put the seal of condemnation upon the men and measures of that day, and confidently hoped that they had restored the days of their former prosperity. But all their glorious hopes were dashed by the untimely death of him, whom they had selected to carry out their wishes. They have again to put their shoulders to the wheel, to recover the ground they have lost by that bitter dispensation. To this task they must prepare themselves, unless they are content to seek relief and repose in the despotism to which they are invited.

Richmond Whig.

The New York Express states that the Indiana Bonds which it is proposed in the Legislature of that State to repudiate, are the same parted with to the Morris Canal Company, and by it to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and by that institution again hypothecated in Europe to raise money. Thus, *years* after the issue of them, and when they have been publicly passed from hand to hand without any notice or protest from the State that they were tainted with illegality, it is now proposed to repudiate, because the original agents with whom the State contracted have failed in their undertaking.

The *running time* on the Western Railroad, (from Boston to Albany, 200 miles,) on Monday last, was precisely *ten hours.*

More of the Witchcraft of Railroads.—We mentioned on Friday that candles were used in Albany, at the opening of the Western Railroad, on the same day in which they were manufactured in New Bedford. A still more extraordinary fact is stated in the Boston Post. Bread was eaten in the U. S. Hotel in Boston on Wednesday night, and the wheat from which it was made was in the sheaf at Canandaigua, N. Y., four hundred and ten miles distant, on Tuesday morning. The staves of which the flour barrel was composed were in the tree at the same time!—*Express.*

A JUST REBUKE.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER.

The War Spirit of the Globe.—The Washington Globe is quite warlike in its tone. Every few days it discovers some new cause of trouble between Great Britain and the United States, and then we have a long chapter of the customary slang of that paper. In this respect its tone is changed very materially since it was the organ of the late Government. Mr. Van Buren was quite pacific in his policy, but there is a difference in being in and out. The Globe in power was content to enjoy it easily and quietly, without interfering with the affairs of Great Britain or any other nation. But being an ex-official, the object is to get up some new issue to deceive the People into a belief that the present Administration is not half as valorous as it should be, while the opposition are exceedingly patriotic. The morals of such a course are despicable enough, and we consider the policy also injudicious. A public journal that would goad on a war between two great nations without sufficient cause, should be regarded as a public curse, and be esteemed accordingly.

GLENTWORTH'S "STATEMENT OF FRAUDS, &c. &c."

In pursuance of a duty, such as every Editor of a Public Journal is called upon to perform in order to keep up with what is going on, we undertook the very unprofitable task of reading Glentworth's long pamphlet of 72 pages, that the Evening Post ushered into the world with so much pomposity. About 12 pages of this pamphlet are filled with the affidavits taken in Glentworth's case before the Recorder, and the other 60 with Glentworth's own letters and statements not sustained by the least ulterior testimony.

Glentworth's main story is, that he had valuable "papers" involving the so called "pipe layers," in aiding and abetting him in frauds upon the elective franchise in 1838 and 1840, which "papers" he kept back in consideration of certain sums of money paid and to be paid to him therefor. He attempts to connect these "pipe layers" with these frauds, and to show that they paid him money to keep still thereupon—but he furnishes no sort of proof, nor papers, except his own letters, which he *says*, he sent to them, and his own account of conversations, which he *says* he had with them. "*Them* papers," about which we have heard so much, and which we have looked for with so much anxiety, nowhere appear,—not a document,—not a line, not a collateral letter, not a paragraph which has any other proof, but his own abandoned and worthless *ipse dixit*. It is remarkable that a member of the Young Men's Committee within the hearing of so many of the secrets of a party in the exciting scenes of a hot election, has not some single "paper" apparently worth something. That he was entrusted with a mission to Philadelphia to bring on Philadelphians, constables, &c. with others to watch at the Polls, and note persons of the opposite party there attempting to vote, nobody doubts, or has ever sought to conceal. The Whigs at the time every where proclaimed the fact. This mission, however, he strives to pervert into an illegal one of bringing on *voters*, though the very persons who came on, under oath, have sworn they came as constables or officers, or guardians of the purity of the elective franchise. According to his own statement, the Whigs who sent him on this mission recalled him before it was half through, because they heard of his perversion of it. See the second letter of a W. Scott.

The pamphlet, though, is not worth a review. It is the last spasm of a worthless fellow to raise a penny by hawking a book. His own statements exhibit him as a most abandoned creature. The "pipe laying" farce turns out a most ridiculous abortion, with such a story, and such a story-teller at the bottom. Much joy do we wish the Evening Post of its witness attempting to impugn and destroy the character of many of the first men in the State and City, from its Governor, and down!—*N. Y. Express.*

THE HOME SQUADRON.

The veteran Commodore Stewart paid a hasty visit to the Seat of Government last week, probably on business connected with the important duty to which he has been assigned by the head of the Navy Department, in being placed in command of the Home Squadron. This squadron will probably leave port in a few weeks. Its sailing has been thus long delayed, as we understand, partly in consequence of the scarcity of seamen, but more from the heavy character of the work required to be done on the steamers, two of which are attached to the force to be employed on this service. The squadron will consist of

The Independence, razee, Capt. Gallagher.
The Columbia, frigate, Capt. Parker.
The Missouri, steamer, Capt. Newton.
The Mississippi, do. Capt. Salter.
The Vandalia, sloop of war, Commander Ramsay.
The Falmouth, do. Com. McIntosh.
The Grampus, schooner, Lieut. Com. Van Brunt.
The Dolphin, do. Lieut. Com. Mckean.

These vessels are fitting at different navy yards, and will probably rendezvous at some given point, when arrangements will be made for their future operations.

National Intelligencer.

The Universal Yankee Nation in the Dutch Capital.—What would our venerable fathers, the ancient Knickerbockers, have said, could they have foreseen that a Yankee fire horse, all the way from Boston, would have been careering about the capital? The Albany Daily Adv., says that at the festival dinner given at Stanwix Hall (Albany) in honor of the opening of the road thence to Boston, Gov. Seward read a letter written in 1672, by the then Governor of New York to the Governor of Massachusetts, proposing the establishment of a *monthly* post-rider between Boston and New York!

The *soi-disant* "Democrats" of Philadelphia held a meeting at the State-House in that city on Thursday night last, on the subject of the currency, the State debt, resumption, &c. which is said by the Inquirer not to have been particularly harmonious. Mr. Henry Horn presided. Mr. Henry D. Gilpin opened the meeting, and submitted the regular resolutions, which were supported by Mr. G. M. Dallas. They did not suit the radicals, however. Mr. Kerrison opposed them, and Mr. Andrew Miller offered another series; but the original—those offered by Mr. G.—were adopted. They earnestly urge that the faith of the State be preserved, and that the banks be compelled to resume specie payments at an early day. No remedy was suggested for the financial difficulties of the Commonwealth, and no plan marked out to enable her to preserve her credit and good name.

The Ledger says: "After this meeting had adjourned, a portion of it held another, in which they adopted resolutions approving of a repudiation of the State debt."

Maryland True to her Faith.—We have pleasure in stating that a motion, made on Friday last, in the House of Delegates of Maryland, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law imposing a tax to raise money to pay the interest on the State debt, promptly met with decided opposition, and the leave was refused by a vote of 21 yeas to 52 nays.

AN EASTERN TALE.

FROM THE STAR OF FLORIDA.

There is an Eastern story, which gives an account of a certain gem, or precious stone, so entirely perfect as to be indestructible by any human agency. It was, consequently, greatly esteemed, and held at a price of infinite value.

At length it became the property of a wealthy merchant; who, on dying, bequeathed it to his only son, as his principal patrimony.

For a time the young merchant considered himself the wealthiest man in Bagdad. He could at any moment have disposed of his valuable jewel, at the nearest Bazaar, for a sum sufficient to have bought up a whole street of common merchants, with all their merchandise, together with innumerable caravans from the Indies, with the rarest silks, spices, and other goods. And the Great Caliph himself, it was supposed, would have shared his throne with any one for the possession of it.

But at length the young merchant became discontented with his treasure. After all, said he to himself, if this stone should not be what the opinion of the world has so long held it to be! What, if instead of being indestructible, as it is said to be, it is susceptible of being crushed by a single blow of the hammer! Instead of being proof against the influence of the most intense heat, what if the fire might blacken and deface it!

Thus tormented with suspicions which had never entered the breast of any previous proprietor of the rare gem, its possession, instead of a satisfaction, a pride, and an honor, became to the young merchant only a source of disquiet, of care, and anxiety. He was continually haunted with an over-weening desire *to try experiments upon it.* Suppose, says he, I were to place it under the hammer, and prove whether or no it be capable of resisting the efforts of mechanical force! Or were I to place it in the furnace for a few days, and see whether or no it can withstand the influence of intense heat!

In this state of mind he consulted with an old Dervise, who had been the friend and counsellor of his father. "Be satisfied, my son," said he, "with your treasure. Do not all men believe it to be perfect? Is not its value in the market now as great as it possibly can be, after it shall have resisted all your experiments? Be not the first to throw suspicion on your own fortune—the gift of the prophet."

But the young man listened not to the advice of the old Dervise. He subjected his gem to the test of the fire and the hammer. For a while it resisted all his efforts to deface or to injure it; and it seemed to deserve fully the reputation it had so long borne. But the more the precious gem resisted his efforts to destroy it, and the more it seemed to approach its reputed perfection, the more was the ambition of the silly merchant excited to try new experiments on it. He went to work and built very expensive machinery, with new combinations of mechanical powers, for the purpose of subjecting it to more trying tests. All being ready, the precious gem was placed in a position to be most easily affected by the accumulated force of the machinery, and the experiment was made. The result was soon ascertained. The costly stone was ground to powder!

"Did I not do well," said the young merchant to the Dervise," when I suspected that this bauble was not the thing it had been cracked up to be?"

"Truly, my son," answered the Dervise, "your experiments have prospered, and you have become a beggar for your pains. Allah is great: he has punished you with success in your endeavors to undermine your own fortunes, and deface the brightness and perfection of his own gifts."

The young merchant passed away amid the jeers and taunts of the bystanders.

Now it seems to us that a very useful moral may be drawn from the Eastern story.

Has not the conduct of those wicked politicians, who have experimented upon the CREDIT of the country until they have destroyed it been very much like the course of the silly young merchant of Bagdad, who ground his peerless jewel to powder only for the sake of showing that it was *not* quite so indestructible as it had been represented to be?

The people of this country possessed a *currency* based upon *credit*, which was to them a mine of wealth. It could be exchanged for all the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life. It flowed and circulated, and cities rose up as if by magic; the forests gave place to fertile plantations, the savage retreated before the march of civilization, and plenty and cheerfulness spread themselves over all the land.

But there were a set of politicians who rose up and said to the People, The currency of which you boast, and which you fancy is working such wonders for you, is all a mockery! It is worthless! It is based on a *credit* which is rotten! And, if you will permit us, we will make experiments on it, we will prove to you that you have been deceived in the perfection of those agents.

And to the making of experiments they applied themselves with a zeal worthy of a better cause. Every body knows the result.

Mr. Webster.—We received the other day through the mail from some maliciously disposed person, the great speech of Mr. Webster against the Sub-treasury. The object of the gentleman sending it, we suppose to be, to furnish us with an invincible argument against the new Fiscal Scheme. If such be his object, it is most effectually served—for we never read a more overwhelming production. But it is not kind or generous to be raking up such things to expose the inconsistency of great men. The speech was delivered nearly three years ago, and by every just construction, the statute of limitations applies with full force. We acknowledge its binding character and we challenge Mr. Calhoun and all the rest of the consistency school, to open their mouths against it. We therefore forbear to press this speech to expose the present views of the Secretary of State.

Richmond Whig.

During the year 1840 the sales of public lands amounted to 2,236,889.74 acres; the purchase money to $2,789,637 53; and the receipts into the Treasury from the same source to $3,292,683 29. During the first three quarters of the year 1841 the sales amounted to 818,072.39 acres; the purchase money to $1,024,823 43; and the receipts into the Treasury to $1,104,063 06.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

More Foul Play.—It appears by depositions filed in the District Court in this city that the endorsements on Cheney Hickman's notes, in the United States Bank, amounting to about $100,000, are forgeries. Mr. Hickman was appointed Director of the United States Bank by Gen. Jackson. He had his day, obtained ample discounts at the Bank, and is now nobody knows where, but we believe in South America.

North American.

A Bad Dollar.—Benjamin Dollar has been convicted of stealing in Philadelphia. The police have, in consequence, withdrawn this *Dollar* from *circulation*, and *deposited* him in jail.—*Exchange paper.*

So much for putting the *specie claws* in the wrong place.

Communication.

At a respectable Whig meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, in the Town of Lawrenceville, on Wednesday, the 5th of January, 1842, it being in time of the County Court, on motion of Thomas Pemberton, Esq., Oliver Wylie, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Calvin W. Wooley, Esq. appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, George C. Mendenhall, Esq. explained the object of the meeting in a very elegant and appropriate address.

Thomas Pemberton, Esq. offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that a Convention of Delegates from the several counties of this State should be held at the City of Raleigh at some future period, for the purpose of organizing the Whig party in this State with reference to the next election of President and Vice President of the United States. Also, to nominate a suitable person for Governor of North Carolina, and for taking into consideration and adopting measures for promoting the cause of the Whigs generally, and for carrying the Whig principles.

Resolved, Therefore, That the Whig Central Committee of the City of Raleigh be requested to fix upon and appoint the time of holding such Convention, and publish the same in the several Whig papers printed in the State.

Resolved further, That this meeting appoint five Delegates to attend such Convention in Raleigh, when the same shall be held.

Whereupon, the Chairman proceeded to appoint Dr. John M. Worth, Dr. John H. Montgomery, Samuel H. Christian, Esq., Calvin J. Cochran, and John A. Ledbetter, Esqs., as Delegates to attend said Convention on behalf of the citizens of this county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be transmitted to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot for publication, with a request that the Whig papers throughout the State copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

OLIVER WYLIE, *Chairman.*
CALVIN W. WOOLEY, *Secretary.*

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company promptly met that portion of its bonds payable on the first of January 1842, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, issued under the guarantee of the State, according to the Act of the last Legislature.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Our harbor at the present time presents a pleasing appearance, there being in it a greater number of vessels than at any one time for many years. There is in Port nearly or quite seventy sail, and a large proportion of them of heavy tonnage.

The Barque Seboois, Capt. Cole, has lately taken at this port 185,000 feet P. P. lumber. She is 218 tons Register, and draws when loaded but 11½ feet.—*Ib.*

On Christmas day a young man named Stanly was killed on Shallotte, Brunswick county, by receiving in his body the wad of a gun fired by another young man, his cousin, named Chares. It was, we understand, a drinking frolic, and of shooting for fun, and Chares being in the act of firing his gun, Stanly jumped suddenly before it, receiving the fatal contents.—*Ib.*

Bank of the State.—The General meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, was held at their Banking House in this City, yesterday. Gov. Morehead presided.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors, on the part of the individual Stockholders, for the present year, viz: Messrs. Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, John H. Bryan, Alfred Jones, William Peace, Charles Manly and George W. Mordecai.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the President and Directors of the Bank, in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year, meets with the hearty concurrence of the Stockholders.

Raleigh Register.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have obtained License to practice the Law in the Superior and County Courts of this State, to-wit:

Superior Court.—J. J. Jackson, of Pittsborough, John W. Woodfin, of Ashville, B. T. Spiers, of Murfreesborough, D. R. Goodloe, of Louisburg, and C. H. Wiley, of Oxford.

County Court.—John C. Gulleck, of Henderson County.—*Register.*

Portrait Painting.—A fine piece of portrait painting may be seen at the rooms of Messrs. J. and R. Bogle, Colonade Buildings, Baltimore street. It is a likeness of our venerable fellow-citizen, Dr. Nathaniel Potter, and was painted at the instance of the Medical Class now at the University, with which Dr. Potter has been so long and so honorably connected. In colouring, expression, and accuracy of resemblance the picture is excellent; and as a fine specimen of art it will win the admiration of every beholder. The young artists whose successful labours we have thus adverted to, have not been long residents of our city—long enough, however, to give evidences of promising genius and assiduity. It gives us pleasure to learn that their abilities are not unappreciated by the visiters of taste and fashion who frequent their rooms.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The Senatorial election still forms the principal subject of interest and excitement in the Legislature of Tennessee. There are two propositions now pending in the Senate; one, declaring by bill the proper mode of election to be by joint ballot of the two Houses in convention, introduced by Mr. Speaker Turney, and the other, a renewal of a proposition some time since rejected in the House of Representatives, after having previously passed the Senate, declaring, by joint resolution, Hopkins L. Turney, (Locofoco) and Thos. Brown (Whig) to be the Senators. The latter, it is said confidently, will again be rejected, and the probability is that the former will be adopted. If so, we do not know how the Locofocos can then manage to defeat the election.

No Repudiation in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia American Sentinel says there is no fear that its party will ever adopt the notions of the Radicals there.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1842.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON, January 8, 1842.

"A memorial was presented on yesterday, praying the repeal of the Bankrupt Law of last Session, and a motion was made to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the Act, when the House adjourned. To-day the question was taken on this proposition, and carried by a majority of some fifteen or twenty votes. This would seem to indicate very clearly the certainty of success so far as the House is concerned. It is clear, however, that such a bill cannot pass the Senate. The repeal of the Bankrupt Law is not regarded as a party question, as a portion of both parties are united in favor of the repeal, and some of both parties are resisting it."

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—It is observed by an article from the Raleigh Register, that, for good and sufficient reasons, the fourth of April next has been fixed on for holding the Whig State Convention of North Carolina.

The proceedings of a meeting in Montgomery county, appointing Delegates to the Convention, will be found in another column.

Duncan K. MacRae, Esq. of this town, has been appointed Bearer of Despatches from government to the U. S. Minister at Mexico, on the subject of, as said, of the Santa Fe expedition, which was rashly led and butchered by the Mexicans. He is also Bearer of Despatches from the British Minister at Washington.

Some of our Whig friends abroad may be interested to learn, that the gentleman selected for the employment (by which it is said he will make some $2000 and all expenses paid, for perhaps six months service.) was one of the most violent of those who opposed the election of Harrison and Tyler, making numerous stump speeches against them; which report gave him credit for uttering an unusual amount of the Locofoco *arguments* of the period, about Gen. Harrison's "*cowardice*," "*eating poor white men for debt*," &c. He has not changed his politics, but Mr. Tyler has.

We are indebted to Messrs. Duncan and Washington for Public Documents.

One of them is a report on the subject of the Census, with some very useful tables, showing, first, the total population of each State, then the Slave population, the Federal or Representative population, and finally a scale of Apportionment for each State, calculated at various numbers, from 55,000, and so increasing it 500 at a time, up to 70,000. The white population of North Carolina is 753,419, Slaves 245,817, Representative population 655,092. In any ratio from 55,000 to 59,500, North Carolina will be entitled to 11 members. From 60,000 to 65,500 she will have but 10. From 65,500 to 70,000 only 9.

Any ratio lower than 62,500 will leave the number of Members in the House of Representatives greater than at present. 59,500, the most suitable number for North Carolina, as it would give her 11 members, with a fraction of only 592, would make the House consist of 254 members, instead of 242 as at present. Next to that would be the number 65,500, which would give us 10 members, with a fraction of only 92, and make a total of 232 members.

Mr. Mangum's speech is published in every Northern paper that we have received, with high commendation. The following are specimens of the praise bestowed on it:—

"Mr. Mangum, yesterday, in the Senate, broke ground with vehement energy in opposition to the plans, and never on any former occasion has the worthy representative of the Old North State acquitted himself with so much honor. The gallery was thronged with spectators, and a large number of the House were in attendance. In passionate, eloquent and denunciatory, the gallant Senator dealt an irresistible charge, crushing and withering opposition. The tremendous engine of corruption, which the bill would become in the hands of a selfish party, he exposed in all its hideous nakedness, its gross inconsistency. With pungent satire at times, with polished ridicule at others, with sound logic always, the orator exposed the coarse absurdities of the project, till, stripped of its borrowed ornaments, he threw it contemptuously to the audience, to laugh and mock at.—*New York American.*

FROM THE COURIER & ENQUIRER.

The Speech of Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, in the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday last, on the subject of the proposed Exchequer Board, has we think clearly done up that plan; for there seems scarce any one in that body inclined to do it the poor reverence of attempting to defend it.

MR. TYLER'S POLITICS.—It has been a subject of great doubt with all good Whigs, as to what party President Tyler would finally attach himself to. With all the signs indicating a strong affection for Locofocoism, and a most indecating desire on the part of the leading Locos, the Whigs would not believe that he could sacrifice his fair name forever, by proving wholly treacherous to the party which made him. The union of Richard with Lady Anne, whose husband he had murdered, was not more monstrous than the union of John Tyler with the Locofocos. We could not believe Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Barrow, and the other members of Congress who asserted that the President had gone over. But we have now proof conclusive that such is the fact. Does the reader ask what it is? He shall have it.

He must know then, that we have in this town a very excellent and faithful Postmaster, who has felt it his duty, eschewing all political associations himself, carefully to carry out the political principles of every Administration under which he served. The advertising patronage of his office is sure to fall to the share of that paper which supports the administration for the time being. During Van Buren's reign the Locofoco paper here had it, as a matter of course; and equally as a matter of course, on the accession of Gen. Harrison, without any solicitation on our part, the List of Letters duly found its way to our columns. We did not, however, long enjoy the "spoils." Last week the aforesaid List again took its place in Locofoco columns, (probably in accordance with instructions from Washington;) and we accordingly announce, as a settled point,—a foregone conclusion,—that John Tyler's administration is fully identified with Locofocoism. The vane does not more surely indicate the course of the wind, than these Post office advertisements show the politics of an administration.

We doubt not, that when the Whigs shall again have the opportunity of rising in their might, and hurling the unfaithful from his post, our worthy "man of letters" will again cheerfully give us the privilege of doing Uncle Sam's advertising at half price,—that being about as much as he is able to pay.

WOLF! WOLF!—A remarkably large She-Wolf was killed near the head of Upper Little River, in Moore county, N. C., on Wednesday last the 5th inst. by Mr. Daniel W. McNair.

CAPE FEAR BANK.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, last week, Col. John D. Jones resigned the office of President, on account of impaired health, and Dr. John Hill, who has for a number of years been identified with the Institution as Cashier, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, Dr. Hill taking the place of Wm. B. Meares, deceased.

Resolutions of thanks to Col. Jones, for the faithful performance of his trust, were adopted by the meeting.

We learn, also, that subsequently, Dr. Thomas H. Wright has been unanimously elected Cashier.

Both the above appointments cannot but prove highly advantageous to the interests of the Institution, and acceptable to the public.

MAD DOGS.—There is a disease prevalent among the dogs, which, though believed not to be genuine hydrophobia, is yet sufficiently alarming to make it worth while to put the public on their guard. It is believed not to be communicable to the human species, as several persons have been bitten in this place and neighborhood, without the disease exhibiting itself. It is communicable to the lower animals. Several diseased dogs have been killed in this place—one last week, after having bitten a child.

The Communication from Wadesborough, signed "Visitor," is too deep for our comprehension. Therefore, and for its being anonymous, it cannot be inserted.

The reply to "A Soldier" was received after a part of our papers were printed off.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last half year.

A man by the name of Willis Doswell, of Bladen county, committed suicide in the Whiteville (Columbus county) Jail, on Monday week last, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

"CATECHISM *for those who cannot read.*"—We have received from the Author, (Bishop Ives,) a copy of an admirable little Catechism intended for the oral instruction of those who cannot read, particularly adopted to young slaves. It is published at New York by Swords, Stanford & Co.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from only 4 counties have come to hand, and they indicate the election of Colquitt, Cooper, and Black, Locofocos, to Congress, to fill the vacancies.

NEW YORK.—The Message of the Governor states the debt of the State at seventeen millions of dollars, an amount so much smaller than was supposed, that it has produced a feeling of most agreeable surprize among the people. The resources are sufficient to meet the interest promptly without taxes. The Erie Canal, and other profitable public works afford abundant revenue.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State debt is $36,000,065. The estimated value of the public improvements is $36,426,220. Governor Porter recommends the sale of the Columbia Rail Road, and some other works. He advises that the State's faith be maintained at all hazards. He recommends that early day, say the 1st of June, be fixed on for the Bank resumption. He recommends that no bank charter be granted or renewed at this session.

GEORGIA BANKS.—Fifteen of the Georgia Banks redeem their notes in specie. On the 1st Monday in October 1840, they had in circulation $2,435,700. On the first Monday in October 1841, their circulation was only $1,249,217. At the first date, they had in specie $1,085,582, at the last, only $216,470.

Twelve of these banks, whose aggregate capital is $7,123,380, have only $715,850 in circulation!

Some useful lessons may be drawn from the above remarkable facts.

The attempt to preserve a partial specie currency in time of general suspension, results, in one year, in a diminution of nearly two-thirds of the circulating medium. If times were bad before, what must they not be now, with only one-third as much money in circulation!

As banks can only be useful to their owners or the public by lending money and issuing their notes, it is asserted, that their efforts to preserve specie payments have destroyed that usefulness. They dare not lend money, for that would require an issue of their notes. They dare not issue their notes, for in a day they would be returned upon them for redemption. They have therefore suspended all business except paying their debts, and collecting from their debtors. The public are cramped, and the stockholders do not make lawful interest on their stock.

It is worthy of note, that the Locofoco papers of Georgia are complaining of this scarcity of circulation and suspension of business,—the inevitable result of the effort to maintain specie payments.

In North Carolina, many persons, of both parties, favor of the continued suspension. Would they be willing to see a state of things similar to the above? We suppose not. And yet no other could in any possibility result from the effort to resume specie while the South generally is suspended. No loans could be made. Collections from debtors would be absolutely necessary. The amount of money in circulation, (little enough now in all conscience,) would be rapidly diminished. Who would be benefited by such a state of things? Not the people, for they only flourish when they can extend their business; they suffer when they are obliged to curtail it. Who then would be benefitted? Perhaps the only persons who could possibly reap a benefit from such a state of things are rich men with money to lend, who, not restrained by usury laws, would be able to shave notes at any rate they might think proper to demand; or buy their neighbors' property under execution at any price they might choose to offer.

A state of bank suspension is a great evil. Thinking men can judge whether such a state of things as exists in Georgia is not a greater. *Our* banks are strong, and managed with great prudence. They are prepared to resume the moment Virginia resumes. And we have some hope that a day for that will be fixed at the present session of her Legislature.

THE ARMY.—Gen. Scott, in his Report to the Secretary of War, earnestly recommends an addition of two Regiments, one of artillery and one of infantry, to the Army, which now consists of fourteen Regiments. The increase he says is required chiefly to guard the frontiers from Indian hostility. It is to be hoped, however, that the near approach of a final end of the Florida war, will leave the troops now employed there free to perform the required service. The military service already costs fourteen millions a year, which is quite as much as can be afforded, till some new source of revenue can be found.

In the estimates submitted to the Secretary from the Topographical Bureau, we find $20,000 recommended for continuation of removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C. It is estimated that $60,000 will be required to complete the works contemplated.

There are also recommendations of $6,000 for repairs of Forts Caswell and Johnson, and preservation of the site of the former, and $20,000 for repairs of Fort Macon, and preservation of its site.

The Legislature of Virginia is busily engaged in revising the doings of Congress. It has first taken up the Bankrupt subject, and it is supposed will go through all the acts of the Extra Session, one after another. The cost to the people of the State is only about $1000 a day.

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.—The Jeffersonian, a Locofoco paper printed at Charlotte, in this State, has about two columns of Editorial matter on the Tariff, the object of which is to excite the furious ire of the Locos of those regions against the Whigs for laying, as it says, an enormous tax of 20 per cent. ad valorem on Sugar and Salt. Now the fact is, that the law passed at the Extra Session, on the subject of the Tariff, did not make one-hundredth part of a cent's difference in the tax on either Sugar or Salt! It did not touch the duty already existing on those articles at all. And the very sections of the various acts quoted by the Jeffersonian show it.

By the act of 1832, Sugar was taxed 2½ cents per pound; and Salt 10 cents per 56 pounds; (and this 56 lbs. the Jeffersonian, strangely enough, calls a *bushel*, whereas a bushel of Salt will weigh from 66 to 90 lbs.)

By the compromise act all duties were gradually to be reduced so that none should be higher after June 1842 than 20 per cent. ad valorem (i. e. of their value at the place where imported.)

The ignorance of the Jeffersonian, (we hope it is nothing worse,) consists in its assertion that this 2½ cents a pound on Sugar, is *not as much* as 20 per cent. on its value, and that consequently the Compromise act did not reduce that duty, but that the act of the Extra Session actually raised the duty from 2½ cents a pound to 20 per cent. of its value! This would be a queer mode of raising a duty! It is only equalled by the Locofoco arithmetic which proved that Van Buren had *reduced* the government expenses from twenty millions to thirty-nine millions of dollars!

It may not be known to the Jeffersonian, but it certainly ought to have been before it discussed the Tariff question, that the average price of brown Sugar imported is not more than 5 or 6 cents a pound at the place where it is manufactured, and that as the duty is laid, not on the retail price in Charlotte, but on its value at the place from which it is imported, a duty of 20 per cent. would only be about 1 cent. per pound. Consequently, that the duty was reduced by the Compromise act from 2½ cents to 1 cent, and that, it being now actually 1 cent, or 20 per cent. of its value, the act of the Extra Session has no effect on it whatever.

So of Salt. The duty of 10 cents per 56 lbs., equal to 12 or 15 cents per bushel, would be nearly 100 per cent. duty on its value at the place whence imported. The Compromise act therefore has reduced that duty to 3 or 4 cents per bushel. And the act of the Extra Session has no effect on it, it being already at the highest rate of duty allowed by that act.

So likewise of Iron, which is also lugged in by the Jeffersonian. Not the slightest change was made in the tax on any one of these leading articles.

Since writing the above, we observe that the assembled wisdom of Locofocoism of Mecklenburg county, in public meeting, has endorsed these errors of the Jeffersonian, and rode loudly at "the outrageous act of injustice" committed by the Whigs in laying taxes on "Sugar, Salt, Iron, coarse Woollens, &c."—a tax which was laid by the unanimous vote of all parties in the Compromise act of 1833, on act signed by Andrew Jackson! Alas for the Locos! We shouldn't wonder if they make as great a blunder in selecting their candidate for Governor, to further which was the cause of their meeting. Instead of a sound Republican, they may get an old Federalist. But we shall see.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—"The Independent," in commenting on a remark of the Louisville Journal, as to the violation of law and right committed by the Postmaster General, in giving an advertisement of Post Office Contracts, worth $6,000 to the Daily Madisonian, with its 200 subscribers, instead of the Intelligencer, with its ten or twenty thousand, pays a deserved compliment to the honor and integrity of the Intelligencer:—

"The Journal probably rates too low the daily circulation of the Madisonian. We understand that it may amount to 200. All office-holders, who do not stand by some strong tenure of personal merit or independence, and the courtier tribe, in general, take it: nay, perhaps, with a spirit as enduring as that of the Blessed Martyrs themselves, they even read it, to the bargain—a self-devotion truly heroical! We have to do as much ourselves—though with motives less sanctified, and in a spirit rather less Job-like, but we can testify with what anguish, with what somnolency, with fiery pangs of disgust and fatigue, it has to be done. "Our sufferings," in the memorable words of the philosopher of Kinderhook, "is intolerable!

"A word more, concerning the connexion of this matter with the Intelligencer. That paper is, we know, too little selfish, and of a pride too right and high, ever to breathe a word of complaint, in a case like this. It is fit, therefore, that they, who have witnessed and loved its lofty course, should speak out. Every body here understands why the large printing contract of the Census was, by the Secretary of State—who owes as much kindness and as many services to the Editors of the Intelligencer as to any people alive—assigned to the Madisonian office, and not to the Intelligencer. The personal honor and the political loyalty of the Intelligencer made it clear that no support could be expected from them, towards an Administration like this. We say but what the whole world will here confirm, with a single voice—that it is perfectly certain that, with a single word—at the slightest intimation of support, or even of neutrality, that office might have received as much public work as it could do, and especially all the jobs which the heads of Department have at their disposal."

It is evident that the old Jackson and Van Buren policy of subsidizing the Press, of "rewarding friends and punishing opponents,"—so firmly warred against by the Whigs for 12 years past—is to be the policy of "Tyler too." We have one consolation,—the Whig papers, from the Intelligencer down, are too honest to be bought. The Locos are welcome to the spoils.

CONSISTENCY.—The Locofocos throughout the country have not yet ceased their clamor about the donation of a year's salary to President Harrison's widow—an act which every liberal mind in the country could not but approve of, if it were not for party spirit. We have a case in point. The Legislature of South Carolina, (composed almost exclusively of Loco Focos,) voted a gratuity of a year's pay, $3,500, to a Judge who resigned his office. In this case, the Judge had held his office, with this liberal salary, for upwards of twenty years. He still lived to take care of his family. As to Gen. Harrison, he was called from his home to serve the public. That service entailed great expenses upon him, and was doubtless the immediate cause of his death. The year's salary granted to his widow costs each individual in the country *one-seventh of one cent!* only. The year's salary granted to Judge Gantt costs each individual in South Carolina more than four times as much. In the latter case, Locofocoism can only find cause for admiration; for why? it is the act of a Locofoco Legislature. In the other, it can find only cause for denunciation, for the equally good reason that it was the act of the Whigs.

MORE HUMBUG.—Some of the Locos in Alabama, like those in South Carolina and Georgia, have pretended bitter hostility to the reception of their share of the Land Distribution money. They accordingly introduced a resolution in the Legislature to refuse "the bribe," but afterwards quietly postponed it indefinitely.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 3d, Mr. Graham reported, from the Committee of Claims, the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the U. States, without amendment.

The question of referring the report and bill to establish the Board of Exchequer, coming up as the unfinished business,—

Mr. Huntington said: That, in coming forward to protest against the bill, he was actuated by no feelings of personal resentment towards the Executive. He then went into a long analysis of the question in all its bearings, and denounced the bill, as a purely Governmental measure. He took a review of the state of the currency, at the period of the demise of the late President Harrison, and having cited the published reasons of Mr. Tyler for vetoing the Bank bills, proceeded to show that his present views, on the subject of the "Fiscal Agency" were quite at variance with those he entertained on that subject, at the period of his vetoing the Bank bill; that Congress had been contending, for the last twelve years, against the increase of that executive power with which the present bill proposed to invest the Government. The proposed plan had all the functions, powers, qualities, and elements of a Bank, both as regards the issues, exchanges and deposites. Its capital was Government property. It proposed to leave 15 millions of capital in the hands of agents, while the faith of the nation was pledged and responsible for the practical working out of the measure. It would also control the revenue of the country, and would give the power of buying and selling exchanges. It was also calculated to operate prejudicially, in a political point of view, and could be used as an engine for political purposes. After minutely criticizing the proposed plan in all its bearings, and contending that it was calculated to injure the country in general, Mr. H. concluded.

On Tuesday, after some minor business, the Exchequer Scheme again came up, and Mr. Bates of Mass. and Mr. Barrow of Lou., spoke upon the question.

Mr. Bates did not discuss the bill accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at all.—He only said that his impression was in its favor. The Report he did commend, and warmly too, as very able, but as containing the best test of its merit in its own words. Mr. Bates expressed his great regret that the discussion had been allowed to continue in the Chamber, as it had, by his Whig friends. From the other side he had expected the opposition which had been chetted, but not from the Whigs of the Senate.

The country demanded some action from Congress, and would not excuse Congress for any display of temper and feeling which grew out of party disappointments. They demanded that Senators should be governed by a high responsibility and a high patriotism, and if there ever was a time so to act, now was that time.

Mr. Barrow took the extreme ground in opposition to the President of the U. S. After commenting on the features of the bill generally, he said, in conclusion, that he had discovered, before this report appeared, that the President of the United States was disposed to withdraw his confidence from the party who gave him their support. He had followed up one veto by another, and thus, by proposing a gigantic monster, and presenting it to the favorable consideration of his Whig friends in Congress, I recognise (said Mr. B.) the President no longer as the head of the Whig party. Let others do as they may, I am for a separation, *a vinculo matrimonii*, and believe there has been one *a mensa et thoro*. (Laughter.) I do not know what other gentlemen may do, but that I am resolved on doing.

After having vetoed those two bills of the extra session, in one of which he said he should have subjected himself to ridicule if he had signed it, and after presenting this bill, the President had subjected himself to the ridicule of the Democratic party and the scorn of the Whig party. The bill proposed, (said Mr. B.) modify that clause in relation to bills of exchange as you might, will do no good, and it will place a party in power as long as they choose to remain there. These provisions of time, thirty days, and of miles distance, presented no check which would not make the party who controlled that institution omnipotent.

I hope that the scheme proposed will not even be allowed to be referred to a select committee. I hope the adulterous progeny of Northern Federalism and Virginia abstractionism may be strangled in its very birth.

On Wednesday, after the usual morning business, Mr. Morehead of Kentucky took the floor and spoke at length against the Exchequer Scheme. He said that whatever might be the diversity of opinion as to the cause of our embarrassments there was no doubt of the fact that the distress in the country was severe in the extreme. The People in the West believed that the remedy for those embarrassments was to be found in a United States Bank. They felt,—his own State especially,—extremely sensitive upon these points. Kentucky seems surrounded with embarrassments as with a two edged sword. They met them upon every side. Mr. M. said they paid a rate of exchange which operated as a tax upon the people there to the extent of half a million of dollars per annum; they paid this at the East where they purchased their articles of consumption and which had a much better currency than the West. While they did this they sold their produce at the South and received a poorer currency than their own. Upon all sides therefore they were afflicted. What was true of Kentucky was true of the Western and South Western States. Eight of them paid, he believed, four millions per annum, and such a state of things might well be regarded as intolerable. The people of the West had united with alacrity to sustain the present Chief Magistrate and had rushed like a mountain flood to his support, even when a favorite son of their own had been laid aside in respect to the claims of others. It was a sad spectacle to observe the contrast between the victory of '40 and the present time—a great party staggered and overcome as it was. But great as was this contrast, and severe as were the sufferings of the west, they could not conscientiously unite upon such a plan as this. They see in it the germ of a great Government Institution, dangerous to the Government and to liberty. Above all, in his estimation the Whig party could not give it their support. It embodied principles dangerous and great which they had opposed for twelve years and which no pressing necessity could make them yield to. The scheme presented was a great Government Bank. Such an institution as had been proposed by General Jackson and repudiated by Congress. Nor would the plan, in his estimation, perform the duties required of it, nor was it to be as beneficial to the people as was anticipated. Under no circumstances, therefore, could he give it his support, and if he rightly understood the Bill it did not form even the basis of a practical scheme. He, therefore, renounced it now, henceforth and forever.

Mr. Simmons of R. I. followed in some mild and judicious remarks. He had great faith that a good institution might be framed out of the plan proposed, one that would be of service to the People and to the Government, even to the extent of affording much more benefit than a Bank of the United States. He wished all control over the Board withdrawn from the President, and in that shape he thought something useful might be made out of the scheme.

On Thursday, Mr. Woodbury occupied the day, in opposition to the Exchequer, which he considered not only inexpedient but unconstitutional. He did not believe that any measure could be matured by the President or by Congress, that would relieve the distresses of the country. He saw no middle ground between a Sub-Treasury and a National Bank, and he would go for nothing but the former.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 3d, the Tariff question again came up, on the motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, and Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson delivered a speech against the protection principle. When he closed, Mr. Clark of N. Y. moved the Previous Question, which was seconded. The main question was then put, first on an amendment moved by Mr. Atherton, to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, and decided in the negative, 104 to 95. The resolution of Mr. Fillmore, as modified by himself, was then adopted without a division, as follows:—

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to discriminating duties and domestic manufactures be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The remaining subjects of the Message were then referred, without debate or opposition.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hunt gave notice of a resolution to provide for an amendment of the Constitution limiting the President to one term of office.

A large portion of the day was occupied on a motion respecting the Rules, abolition petitions, &c. in which, of course, Mr. Adams figured prominently, and which was finally laid on the table, 115 to 84.

After this subject was disposed of, a most disorderly scene occupied the rest of the day, growing out of a motion of Mr. Arnold of Tenn. to reconsider the vote of yesterday, so as to give him an opportunity to reply to the member from New Hampshire who had assailed him, his constituents, and his State, in the course of the debate. The following are specimens of the occurrences:

Mr. Smith of Virginia (commonly called Extra Billy,") having opposed the right of Mr. Arnold to make a speech, out of order,

Mr. Stanly said this was only an extra allowance, because the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Arnold) occupied a peculiar position. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith was understood to reply, that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) appeared very familiar with extra allowances; and that he had not yet received the supply which he would receive.

Mr. Stanly. I am ready; and shall be very glad to receive them.

[Cries of "order," "order."]

Mr. Proffit having also opposed the right of Mr. Arnold to speak,—

Mr. Arnold said he desired to reply to the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, (continued he) you have been raised in the Western country and lived in a log-cabin, and seen a hungry mouse on a trencher hunting a crumb of bread, and [pointing to Mr. Proffit] there are just exactly such animals on this floor. You have seen another small animal——

Here he was called to order.

To get rid of the subject for the time, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes. He read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, that even with an extension of time, no money could be raised on the loan, and the Treasury being empty, an issue of Treasury Notes was the only alternative. The bill was twice read.

The balance of the day was taken up, first, in an altercation between Mr. Adams and the Speaker, as to a falsification of the Journal, as Mr. A. charged; and, secondly, in wrangling between Mr. Proffit and Mr. Arnold, the former saying that he would not further notice any thing that the latter said, but that if any *gentleman* in the House would say any thing like it, he would hold him personally responsible, &c. Most dignified scenes!

On Thursday, after the ordinary morning business, the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes was taken up, and Mr. Fillmore advocated, and Mr. G. Davis opposed it.

Mr. Wise replied to Mr. D., suggesting, in the course of his remarks, an amendment which he submitted at the close, providing that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be applied to the discharge of the liabilities of the Government, and that no Treasury notes shall be issued so long as there are funds arising from the sales of the public lands in the Treasury; but that when there are no such funds in the Treasury, notes may be issued, &c.

Mr. Fillmore hoped his friend from Virginia would withdraw his amendment. The Treasury was in immediate want, and if, said he, we are to have a debate on the repeal of the Distribution bill, it will not be ended before the dog days.

The House adjourned without taking the question.

On Friday, nearly the whole of the day's sitting in the House of Representatives, we are sorry to say, was consumed in contests and votes concerning the reception of memorials having for their object the abolition of slavery, &c. In every instance, upon the yeas and nays being taken on motions to lay upon the table the question of reception, the question was determined in the affirmative, by majorities varying from ten to eighteen votes. It is deeply to be lamented that the House should again find in its way this stumbling-block.

Late U. S. Bank Officers Arrested.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that on Thursday morning, Mr. Austin Montgomery appeared before Recorder Vaux, and made oath against Nicholas Biddle, Jos. Cowperthwait, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and Thomas Dunlap, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Vaux had the process awarded. At three o'clock in the afternoon Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and Thomas Dunlap, appeared with their counsel, and gave bail in ten thousand dollars each to appear on Thursday next at four o'clock before the Recorder, who will sit for a further hearing. Messrs. Andrews and Cowperthwait did not appear.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—In Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Democratic authorities seem to have resolved that the present sessions of the State Legislatures shall not pass away without compelling a resumption of specie payments, on the part of the banks, or a forfeiture of their charters. *Globe.*

Convention of Rail Road Presidents.—Agreeably to invitation of the Post Master General between 30 and 40 Presidents of Rail Roads used for the transportation of the mail, assembled at Washington on the 1st inst. After being organized a communication was received from the Post Master General expressing his views at considerable length on the subject for which they had assembled, stating that a complete control over the roads on which the mails are transported, was necessary to carry his views into full effect. The Convention consented to grant the privilege for an adequate consideration, on the Post Master General promising to make application to Congress for an appropriation. There was entire agreement between the meeting and Post Master General, and it adjourned leaving an able Committee of six to represent the interest of the different Companies, with power to conduct the business for which they had assembled. *Patriot.*

During the crowding at the President's House, on the 1st instant, General Scott went to pay his respects to the President, but could not get in for the throng, and so came away. The joke "about town" is, that "Scott tried to get into the *White House*, but could not come it."

POSTSCRIPT.

The Raleigh Register says that the Locofoco Convention is a "failure," only about 12 or 15 (possibly 20) counties represented, by about 110 members, nearly half of them being from Wake. Henry Fitts of Warren, is President. No account of yesterday's proceedings.

It is worthy of note, that on the 1st of January five States failed to meet the interest on some of their Bonds. Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland and Michigan,—the effect of which news cannot but add to the alarm already felt in Europe among the holders of their Bonds, and to add to the number of remonstrances they already make to the authorities of this country.

MARRIED,

On last Monday morning, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. ALEXANDER MORRISON, to Miss SALLY F. SHAW, both of this County.

In Darlington, S. C. on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rev. NEIL4. McKAY of this County, to Miss SARAH A. JAMES, of Sumpter, S. C.

In Wilmington, on Thursday, January 6, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Eels, Mr. A. V. W. HEWLETT, merchant, formerly of Woodbury, Queen's county, L. Island, to Miss JANE WITHENBURY, formerly of Hartford, Conn.

At the residence of her Father, on the evening of the 22d ult., by Geo. Dunlap, Esq., Mr. RICHARD L. EDGEWORTH, of Chesterfield District, S. C., to Miss MARY M., daughter of the Rev. William Knight.

At Limestone, Duplin county, on Tuesday 28th ult. by the Rev. Theophilus Huggins, Mr. A. B. McCALEB, merchant of Wilmington, to Miss MARY SUSAN, daughter of Thomas Davis, Esq., of Duplin county.

In Guilford county, on Tuesday 21, by S. G. Coffin, Esq. Mr. WM. HENRY HUNTLY, of Anson county, to Miss MARY MARIA GARDNER, daughter of Abel Gardner, of that county.

In Cabarrus county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Anson Johnston, Gen. W. C. MEANS to Miss JANE C., daughter of Gen. Paul Barringer.

In Randolph county, on the 28th ult., by John Lowe, Esq., MORDECAI MENDENHALL, Esq. of Guilford, to Miss LYDIA PUGH, of Chatham county.

On the 23d ult., by M. Mendenhall, Esq., Mr. JOB KENDALL, of Davidson, to Miss NANCY BURTON, daughter of John Burton, of Guilford.

DIED,

At Rockingham, N. C. on the morning of Jan. 2d, CHRISTIANA COACHMAN, infant daughter of Daniel P. and Margaret A. McDonald.

Sleep lovely infant, in thy earthly bed,
Till the last trump shall wake thee from the dead,
Then quickly fly to meet thy Saviour dear,
And relations to whom thou art most near,
In Heavenly bliss to dwell forever more,
On that ethereal, blissful, peaceful shore.

At his residence in La Grange, Tennessee, on the 12th inst., V. T. CHEARS, aged 26, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

At Portland, Connecticut, on the 20th ult Mr. ABNER PELTON, Jr. aged 61, (father of Mr. A. W. Pelton of this town.)

In Livingston, Ala., on the 7th ult., Col. WM. M. INGE, aged 39 years. He was a native of North Carolina, a graduate of Chapel Hill College, and of the Military Academy at West Point; was formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee, and last year served in the Legislature of Alabama.

In Franklin county, N. C., on the 27th ultimo, WM. COOK, Sen., a soldier of the revolution, aged 88 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 12.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$2 a $2½
Ditto. apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil. Linseed,	8
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn.	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt.	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed.	$1 35 a $1 40	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf.	2 a 3½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3 4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7½ ditto.

Several hundred Hogs have arrived here within a day or two, part of which have been sold at 3½ and 4.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 5.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60, Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 3 00 a 3 10.

Naval Stores.—The quantity of turpentine and tar delivered this last week has been rather moderate. The sales on yesterday of turpentine were at 2 12, and of tar at 1 35.

Timber.—There has been a good deal of timber at market lately, selling from 5 to 6 dolls. per M. for ordinary kinds; some sales of extra length and quality at 7 and 7½.

Lumber.—Sales of quarter boards at 8, wide boards at 7½, and scantling at 5 dollars, all cash.

Bacon.—New bacon begins to come in pretty freely. Hams have brought 7 sides and shoulders 6½.

Lard.—Sales of barrels at 6½ cents, kegs at 7.

Corn.—None afloat. It brings from the wagons 55 to 60 cents.

Rice.—Transactions to a considerable extent are reported at $3 per 100 lbs.

Salt.—A small cargo T. I. brought 25 cents.

W. I. Groceries.—Two or three small cargoes of Cuba molasses, amounting to about 300 hhds., are landing, but we hear of no sale. There is a lot of Cuba coffee also landing.

CHERAW MARKET—January 4.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 50; Nails cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Mobile 7½ to 11. At Augusta 5 to 8¼. At Hamburg 5 to 8¼.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9¼. Corn 58 to 62. Bacon 2 to 10.

Whiskey is selling at Cincinnati at 14½ cents per gallon! Pork at the same place 1 75 to 2 25.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 8, Steamer Henrietta, with boat B. Rush in tow, with Goods for C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Hall & Johnson, E. W. Willkings, Joseph Baker, C. T. Haigh, J. D. Williams, T. C. Blake, T. S. Lutterloh, S. T. Hawley, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. & J. Kyle, E. L. Winslow, H. L. Myrover, John W. Wright, J. E. Patterson, Dr. Cameron, George McNeill, L. A. Nixon, Jas. Dodd, Gardner & McKethan, Amos Kimball, D. A. Ray, W. McIntyre, D. Shaw, G. Deming, E. J. Hale, Dr. Robinson, Rocklish Company, Benbow & Co., W. E. Kirkpatrick, A. McLauchlin, S. Colton, J. W. Sandford, Lieut. Walbach, D. O'Hanlon, T. J. Curtis, J. R. & D. Gee, A. B. Torrence, D. McLaurin, S. A. Mims, Cook & Co., Elijah Fuller, J. J. Burton, J. F. Lain, Boon & Breece, S. W. Tillinghast, John M. Rose, and W. Prior, of this place; and for G. Dibble, T. B. Rose, J. Hasty, J. Lunn, W. W. Elms, John D. Toomer, T. W. Sparrow, Salem Company, W. Bitting, L. Ledford, Salisbury Company, T. Linebuck, A. Hunt, G. Womack, S. Henry, J. F. Kerr, J. Jessup, A. B. McFadyen, D. McNeill, W. H. Hadley, and Scott & McAdoo, of the interior.

DEPARTED, January 1, Steamer Henrietta, with Diligence in tow, with full load Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, &c. &c., for T. C. Blake, Cook & Co., Geo. McNeill, T. S. Lutterloh, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, E. W. Willkings, H. L. Myrover, C. J. Orrell, Hall & Johnson, W. Kirkpatrick, D. McLaurin, C. P. Mallett, W. McIntyre, J. Dodd, Rockfish Co., J. F. Lain, B. Rose, and J. R. & D. Gee.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

December 29.—Brigs David Duffle from St. Thomas, Columbia from Boston, Edward Blake from Mattapoiset, Atlas from Boston, Vesper from St. Thomas, Two Sisters from Mount Desert; Schrs. Robert & Rowland from New York, A. F. Thorn from do. 30.—Brig New Castle from Martinique. Jan. 1.—Brigs Millinoket from St. Thomas, Helen from Pinkham, Oleron from Boston, Granite from New Bedford, Espellata from Providence; Schrs. J. Rushing from Philadelphia, Wm. Hart from New York, Henry from New Bedford, Sloop New Era from New Haven, Conn. 2.—Schr. Laurel from Plymouth. 3.—Brigs Leroe from Philadelphia, Echo from Matanzas, Monaco from Salem, Cumberland from Bermuda, Eveline from Ponce, Caledonia from Porto Rico, Majestic from do., Wm. Purrington from St. Thomas, Llewellyn from Gaudaloupe; Schrs. Michigan from Boston, Osborne from do., Emery from do., Mechanic from St. Lucia. 4.—Brig Baltic from Martinique; Schrs. Girard from Porto Rico, Boston from St. Thomas, Samuel from St. Domingo.

DEPARTURES.

January 5.—Schr. Brutus for N. York. 3.—Brig Joseph for Jamaica; Schrs. J. Rushing for Philadelphia, Armer Patton for Jamaica. 4.—Brigs Napoleon for Cuba, Henry for Porto Rico; Schrs. United States for Baltimore, John Hill for St. Jago de Cuba, Peru for Porto Rico. 5.—Brig Maria J. Estelle for Cuba; Schr. Thoga for New York.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.

For Sale by SAM'L A. MIMS.

Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.

January 12, 1842. 84-tf

NEW ANNUALS, &c.

THE GIFT for 1842; The Token; Gem; Violet; Rose of Sharon; Token of Affection; Amaranth, &c. for Presents.

Also, Ten Thousand a Year; Stanly Thorn; American Almanac for 1842, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 11, 1842.

34 HHDS. MOLASSES, 100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, 540 sets Cups and Saucers, together with a general assortment of other articles in the grocery line, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 12, 1842. 84-4w

Five Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for her delivery to me, of a pale mulatto girl, named MARY THIGPEN, about fifteen years of age, supposed to have been persuaded off by some white person or persons, and harboured either about Fayetteville or Wilmington; if taken in Wilmington to be delivered to Mr. D. O'Hanlon. This, therefore, is to warn all persons from harboring her, as the law will be rigorously enforced. Said girl was bound to me at the last term of Cumberland County Court.

HELEN P. LAIN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 10, 1842. 84-3w

N. B. The Wilmington Chronicle will please insert this 3 weeks, and forward account to this office for payment.

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th December, my Negro Boy RANSOM, aged about 27 or 28 years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, with a small dent or scar on one side of the face, about the cheek bone, which side not recollected. He can read and write. He wore, when he left, a roundabout coat and pantaloons of Northern mixed, with a green blanket coat, and had also a cotton umbrella. Said Negro is of a pleasing countenance, and mild when spoken to. I think that he has been decoyed by some white man, if so, I will give the above reward for the apprehension of both; if not, I will give One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Negro to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

STEPHEN HASTY.

Beaver Dam, Anson co., N. C., Jan. 3, 1842. 84-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

James Mac Lean *vs.* Hanson K. H. Simmons.

(LEVY ON LAND.)

Levied on the interest of the Defendant in 300 acres of Land on Cape Fear River and Cedar Creek, in the County of Cumberland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hanson K. H. Simmons, the Defendant in this case, hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the levy on his Land, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause why a writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue in behalf of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1841, and of American Independence the 66th.

JNO. McLAURIN, *C. C. C.*

January 10 1842. 84-6w

Strayed,

FROM the Plantation of W. G. McDonald, on the East side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland county, on the 8th day of December last, a young MULE, about two years old, dark colour, with the end of his tail cut off. No other mark recollected. Any person taking up said M

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.

November 1, 1841. 74-3m

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-*tf*.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 14-tf.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
5 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that I have a STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR now in operation here, and am prepared to accommodate all persons who may want their beds steamed. As to the utility of it, I could refer to certificates from persons who have tried it. It, however, needs no puffing. Try it and it will recommend itself.

Price for Renovating, Two Dollars for Beds that weigh not more than 40 lbs., and 5 cents a pound for all over 40.

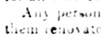
Any person bringing more than one bed can have them renovated for $1 75 apiece.

MURDOCK McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1841. 7-tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, B. Smallcom, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79-t

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MUNN is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm of D. B. Robinson & Co. and make the proper receipts for payment.

D. B. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1841. 77tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milner, Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT.

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL. [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 Ps. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an import ant improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

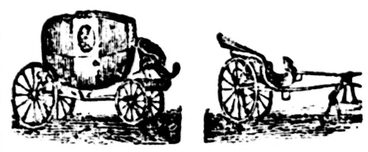
IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

BOOK BINDERY,

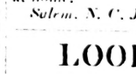
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention o *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf*.

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods, against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 23, 1841. 75tf.

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 67tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders, neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated similar complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Smith-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Susan-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrapping with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by an inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore the order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

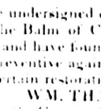
Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Badlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health—a healthful perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 73tf